Building a measure of Confirmation Bias for athletes

[*]Dr/ Mohamed Hussein Bakr Salam
[**]Dr / Ahmed Rabea Mahmoud Saad

Introduction and Research Problem:

Psychometry is a field that deals with theories and mechanisms of measurement of perceptions, which include measurements of knowledge, mental abilities, attitudes, personality traits and learning measurements. The field workers prepare and verify the validity of questionnaires and personality assessment tests. Psychological aspects play an important role in match results. Affect the level of performance of the players and their abilities when carrying out the technical and planning duties, and psychological aspects of the most important factors that play an important role and vital in achieving the best levels of sport if identified, measured and controlled, whether at the level of the player or team, Psychologically before the game and during the training process

"Baron" (2000) states that it is the concept of "affirmative bias or self-alignment" that refers to a person's preference for seeing things as his or her own identity, and that ascendancy and tendency to seek interpretation and recall information in a manner consistent with one's beliefs and assumptions while not paying similar attention For conflicting information. (3: 156)

"It is different from what is sometimes called the effect of behavioral assertion, generally known as self-verification prophecy, where an individual's expectations affect his actions, and behavior helps to achieve the results expected by the individual (94: 4)

Baron (2000) adds that experts have repeatedly discovered that people tend to test hypotheses from one perspective by looking for evidence that matches their

[*] Lecturer at the Department of Physical Education - Sadat City University.
[**] Lecturer at the Department of Physical Education - Sadat City University

current assumptions. These people focus on the expected results if their assumptions are proven, and not what might happen if it turns out to be wrong 3: 162)

In the view of Nickerson, Raymond S (1998), it supports the assertive bias of trust in personal beliefs and preserves and strengthens beliefs in the face of adverse evidence. Experts have repeatedly discovered that people tend to test hypotheses from a single perspective by seeking evidence consistent with their current assumptions(8: 177)

Baron (2000) adds that these people focus on the expected results if their assumptions are proven, and not what may happen if they turn out to be wrong (3: 167)

Hastie, Reid; Park, Bernadette (2005) points out that even if people collect evidence and explain it in a neutral way, they continue to remember it selectively to support their expectations. This effect is called "selective retrieval", "memory assertion" or "memory-biased traffic (5: 394)

Redelmeir (1996) points out that a deviation in judgment or so-called "affirmative bias" has a scientific basis. A study of the symptoms of arthritis patients and their relationship to weather conditions over a 15-month period were recorded. Almost all patients reported that their pain was related to weather conditions, although the correlation ratio was virtually nonexistent (8: 127)

In the view of Stanovich (2013), self-alignment was at one time associated with greater intelligence; however, studies have shown that self-alignment can be influenced by the ability to think more logically than to be affected with some intelligence (9: 162)

Hastie, Reid, Park, Bernadette (2005) points out that even if people collect and interpret evidence in a neutral way, they continue to remember it selectively to support their expectations. (5: 144)

In the field of sports, many studies dealt with personal standards - the criteria of anxiety - "Keller - Tiller" - measures of self -

understanding - and measures of tendencies and mood and mood trends to develop performance and raise morale and increase the dynamics of the difference through the conscious management of the feelings of the players coaches and intelligence measures and the ability to brainstorming and awareness of play situations To confirm the ability of the player to analyze the results and variables of the game as soon as possible and the ability to choose the appropriate strategic solution for the changes of the plan and the player's decision based on the correct perception and thinking to reach the correct decision has observed Despite the great development in the field of sports psychology, we have overlooked the causes of deviations in taking decisions for the players in the matches, resulting in the radical change in the stadium and the decline of the physical and skill level clearly or surrender or withdrawal and the emergence of personal and technical errors of the players and the researchers see that we are in need To an in-depth study of the deviation in judgments taken resulting from the players' assertive bias.

research importance :-

The importance of the current research is that:

1 - A scientific attempt to provide a codified tool through which the assessment of the phenomenon is very important is the assertive bias of athletes and related to the spread of many phenomena within our stadiums such as the phenomenon of mass collapse of sports teams.

2. The research opens horizons "for the future of the work of similar studies and to make comparisons and the relations between the alignment of the phenomena and the characteristics and characteristics associated with them.

Research Objective: -

Building a measure of the mathematical bias of athletes

- Search terms: -

*** Alignment of the athletes:**

Is an imbalance in mathematical thinking as a result of remembering and selective interpretation to support self-expectations leads to deviation in

judgments and occurs in cases of test hypotheses from a subjective perspective, and leads to distortion of perception or inaccurate judgment or illogical explanation that involves the criterion of comparing what is expected and what is true (Procedural definition)

Search procedures :

First: Research Methodology:

The researchers used the descriptive approach due to its relevance to the nature of this research.

- Community and Sample Search: -

The research community represented some Egyptian national team players aged between 18 and 22 years and residents of the Olympic Center for the academic season 2017/2018 / 2018 in the period from 5/6/2017 to 5/8/2017. The researchers chose the research sample by deliberate way And the number of (198), the number of members of the basic research sample (158) and the number of sample exploratory (40) The following table shows the distribution of the sample members in question for basic and exploratory study in selected sports activities.

Table (1)

Classification and distribution of the research sample

M	Sports	Survey Sample	Basic Study Sample	Total
1	Judo	4	20	24
2	Wrestling	4	17	21
3	Karate	4	16	20
4	Fencing	6	17	23
5	Kung Fu	3	13	16
6	Boxing	4	21	25
7	Weightlifting	4	18	22
8	Handball	4	17	21
9	Volleyball	4	16	20
10	Hoki	4	20	24
11	Total	40	158	198

Table (1) shows the number of sports players, the basic study sample, the exploratory sample and the total number of players under study

- Standard distribution of the research sample:

Table (2)
Calculation of the mean, and Medium, and standard deviation, andSkewness for the sample N = 198

Type of sample	Number (n)	Variables	mean	Medium	Std. Deviation	Skewness
Survey Sample	40	Age	20.1750	20.0000	1.08338	-.366
		Years of experience	9.1000	9.0000	.87119	-.201
sample	158	Age	20.1772	20.0000	1.01905	-.363
		Years of experience	8.8861	9.0000	.87408	.224

The torsion is limited to (± 3)

It is clear from Table (1) that the values of standard deviations are lower than the values of the arithmetic mean, and that all torsion coefficients were limited to ± 3, indicating that the exploratory sample and the basic sample represent a homogenous homogeneous society for age and years of experience

Steps to build a measure of critical bias:

First: The two researchers reviewed the theoretical frameworks and previous studies related to the subject of critical bias in the field of psychology and sports psychology, which dealt with the subject of bias and assertive:

Baron, Jonathan (2000), Nickerson-, Raymond S. (June 1998). Darley, John M .; Gross, Paget H. (2000), - Kahneman, D .; Tversky, A. (1972).

Second: To review the lists and measures of bias that have already been prepared in the field of sports psychology Baron, J2007) - Ariely, D. (2008).

Third: Identify the axes and expressions of the measure of the impartiality of athletes.

During the previous two steps, the researchers defined the axes and formulated the words in light of the theoretical understanding and analysis. The axes and phrases were prepared and prepared in the form of a form before presenting them

to the experts. The initial picture of the scale consisted of 7 axes and 88 words. :

- Be clear and understandable.
- The phrase does not suggest the type of response.
- That the phrase does not include more than one meaning.

Fourth: Presentation of the proposed statements to the experts:

The researchers presented the proposed terms of the scale in its preliminary form to eleven experts in the field of mathematical psychology, measurement and evaluation. In order to identify:

- The correctness of the wording of the proposed phrase and its suitability to the scale
- Delete, modify, or add other terms - the correct debugging key.

The researchers reached the following conclusions: 1. Determine the appropriate axes for the scale. Table (3) shows the percentage of experts'

Table (3)
Percentage of expert opinions on the scale axesN = 7

M	axis ratio	repeat approval	agreement
1	Beliefs	7	100%
2	Lack of knowledge	6	85.71%
3	Exaggeration	7	100%
4	The imaginary connection	6	85.71%
5	Thinking Ragbawi	2	28.57%
6	Customary errors	3	42.85%

Table (3) shows the most important axes of the scale. The researchers were satisfied with a higher percentage of (80%). - Modification of the wording of some words and the table (4) shows the final terms after the play and redrafting.

Table (4)
Number of final statements after expert poll

Phrase numbers in	Number of	Number of	Excluded phrases		paraphrasing		Phrase numbers in	Number of	axis ratio	M
			The number of the phrase	Number	The number of the phrase	Number				
1:17	17	-	4 – 8	7	1 – 7	2	1: 20	20	Beliefs	1
18:29	11	-	32	4	23 – 26	2	21:32	12	Lack of knowledge	2
30:43	13	-	-	-	-	-	33:43	13	Exaggeration	3
44:58	14	1	59- 60	2	-	-	44:59	15	The imaginary connection	4

Table (4) shows the number of phrases per person before and after the presentation to experts

1- The extent to which assessment measures are appropriate to answer the terms

Not Strongly Agree	Not Agree	Neutral	OK	Strongly OK	Phrases
1	2	3	4	5	Positive
5	4	3	2	1	Nagative

Fifth: Survey Study:

The researchers conducted the survey during the period from 20/7/2017 to 29/7/2017 to verify the following:

- Ensure that the sample members understand the axes and phrases.
- Ensure that the sample members understand the terms and conditions of applying the standard.
- Identify the answer period on the appropriate scale, the best number possible to deal with it in one day.

Calculate the scientific coefficients of the measure of the definite bias of the athletes.

1- Valid measure The researchers presented the terms of the measure to the experts mentioned above table (3) to give the opinion

(A) The internal consistency is validated and the correlation coefficient between the score of each statement, the sum of the axis and the total score of the scale (5), (6), (7)

Table (5)

Correlation coefficients between the degree of each of the expressions of the Alignment Scale The total axis and the total score of the scale n = 40

The fourth axis			The third axis			The second axis			The first axis		
total correlation coefficient	Correlation coefficient	m	total correlation coefficient	Correlation coefficient	M	total correlation coefficient	Correlation coefficient	M	total correlation coefficient	Correlation coefficient	m
.777*	.783*	1	.649*	.579*	1	.808*	.829**	1	.420*	.476**	D
.806*	.812*	2	.140	.140	2	.162	.177	2	.٤69*	.323**	2
.522*	.553*	3	.781*	.852*	3	.187	.118	3	.613*	.629**	3
.379*	.368*	4	.759*	.799*	4	.٤٠8*	.447*	4	.516*	.608**	4
.604*	.760*	5	.546*	.744*	5	.733*	.789**	5	.677*	.691**	5
.606*	.638*	6	.393*	.513*	6	.٤95*	.437**	6	.455*	.479**	6
.727*	.810*	7	.102	.216	7	.313*	.463**	7	.623*	.682**	7
.618*	.706*	8	.480*	.691*	8	.784*	.880**	8	.650*	.742**	8
.327*	.420*	9	.911*	.553*	9	.796*	.823**	9	.710*	.798**	9
.380*	.370*	10	.455*	.546*	10	.862*	.877**	10	.٣66*	.٤54	10
.324*	.492*	11	.798*	.800*	11	.387*	.418**	11	.٣70*	.٣47**	11
.711*	.875*	12	.195*	.158*	12				.735*	.742**	12
.388*	.449*	13	.701*	.816*	13				.563*	.659**	١٣3
.445*	.782*	14							.627*	.707**	14
									.861*	.840**	15
									.686*	.693**	16
									.760*	.774**	17

The t value of the t-table at a significant level of 0.05 is 0.304

It is clear from the table that all bars are statistically significant (2, 3) in the first axis and (2, 7, 12) in the third axis.

Table (6)

The consistency of the questionnaire and the internal consistency between the axes and the questionnaire N = 40

Alfa	correlation	Std. Deviation	mean	axis ratio	م
.882	.976**	.49065	66.6205	Beliefs	1
.748	.933**	.52200	36.6645	Lack of knowledge	2
.831	.947**	.53687	40.2151	Exaggeration	3
.831	.974**	.49224	46.095	The imaginary connection	4
.956		.48851	189.5951	مجموع المقياس	

The t value of the t-table at a significant level of 0.05 is 0.304

It is clear from the table that there is a coefficient of correlation between the total of each axis and the total mass of the scale and the calculation of the stability of the questionnaire using the use of alpha kronbach.

Results: The researchers applied the scale to the basic sample on 5/8/2017. After the application, the researchers corrected the scale and monitored the raw grades of statistical processing.

First: Statistical Description

The calculation of the arithmetic averages, standard deviations, intermediate and torsion coefficient for the basic research sample (158) includes a table (7).

Table (7)

Statistical description of the variables under study N = 158

Skewness	Std. Deviation	Medium	mean	M	Skewness	Std. Deviation	Medium	mean	m
-1.967	.90785	5.0000	4.4747	٢٦	-.520	.88106	3.0000	3.2532	١
-.991	1.00054	4.0000	4.1076	٢٧	-.390	.99778	3.0000	3.1899	٢
-.809	.77242	5.0000	4.3924	٢٨	-2.317	.82725	5.0000	4.5190	٣
-.272	.85562	4.0000	4.1392	٢٩	-1.529	.89740	5.0000	4.3608	٤
-.363	.81508	4.0000	4.1899	٣٠	-1.729	.80835	5.0000	4.4241	٥
-.053	.83173	3.0000	3.2911	٣١	-.450	.84357	3.0000	3.1646	٦
-1.285	1.01857	5.0000	4.3291	٣٢	-.474	.74370	3.0000	3.2658	٧
-.991	1.00054	4.0000	4.1076	٣٣	-1.274	.98290	4.0000	4.1835	٨
-1.392	.66809	4.0000	3.5949	٣٤	-1.529	.89740	5.0000	4.3608	٩
-.500	.63584	4.0000	3.5127	٣٥	-2.128	1.05108	5.0000	4.3861	١٠
-2.517	1.09746	5.0000	4.5506	٣٦	.359	.74264	2.0000	2.4241	١١
-1.299	.91034	4.0000	4.2089	٣٧	-2.109	.66555	4.0000	3.6582	١٢
-.841	.74977	5.0000	4.4114	٣٨	-2.410	.61754	4.0000	3.7468	١٣
-.647	.67353	4.0000	4.3354	٣٩	-.888	.82669	4.0000	4.2722	١٤
-.378	.86069	3.0000	3.1899	٤٠	-1.392	.86219	5.0000	4.3671	١٥
-1.970	.89612	5.0000	4.4051	٤١	-2.349	.80892	5.0000	4.5696	١٦
-2.844	.81449	5.0000	4.6456	٤٢	-1.583	.81154	5.0000	4.4747	١٧
-1.236	.86284	5.0000	4.3291	٤٣	-.754	.88991	5.0000	4.2342	١٨
-.462	.94748	4.0000	3.9810	٤٤	-1.392	.86219	5.0000	4.3671	١٩
-2.585	1.12580	5.0000	4.5570	٤٥	-2.197	1.07332	5.0000	4.4367	٢٠
-2.422	1.14195	5.0000	4.5696	٤٦	2.940	.74196	1.0000	1.4177	٢١
-.778	.59334	4.0000	3.4620	٤٧	-1.253	.95450	4.0000	4.1772	٢٢
-1.159	.95332	5.0000	4.2152	٤٨	-2.673	.74630	5.0000	4.5190	٢٣
-.203	.78176	4.0000	4.1139	٤٩	-2.544	1.03780	5.0000	4.5506	٢٤
-.053	.83173	3.0000	3.2911	٥٠	-1.737	.88683	5.0000	4.4873	٢٥

It is clear from Table (7) that the value of the torsion coefficient ranged between (-0.053, 2.940), ie, was confined between +3, indicating that the data are distributed in a moderate distribution

General analysis: The general analysis was conducted on the basic sample grades to identify the general accuracy of the scale.

Table (8)

Factors nominated from the general analysis and the implications of each term on the factor before recycling

التشبعات لكل عبارة على العامل بعد التدوير					التشبعات لكل عبارة على العامل قبل التدوير					
اشتراكيات	٤	٣	٢	١	اشتراكيات	٤	٣	٢	١	العبارات
0.91	٠.٣٤٥	٠.٢٩٦	٠.٣٩٤	٠.٧٤٥	0.010	٠.٠١	0.03	٠.٠٩	٠.٠٤	2-
0.79	٠.٠٨٢	٠.٨٥٥	٠.٠٣٠	٠.٢٤٣	0.31	٠.٣١	٠.٠٢	٠.٤٥	٠.١٣	3-
0.83	٠.٥٣١	٠.٦٤٥	٠.٢٤٠	٠.٢٨٨	0.38	٠.١٠	٠.٣٠	٠.٤٥	٠.٢٩	4-
0.87	٠.١٢٤	٠.٤١٩	٠.٨٢٨	٠.٠٣٩	0.84	٠.٠٥	٠.٢٦	٠.٦٥	٠.٥٩	5-
0.82	٠.٠٢٣	٠.٣٣١	٠.٢٠٧	٠.٨٢٢	0.67	٠.١٩	٠.٣٤	٠.٧٠	٠.١٩	6-
0.80	٠.٠٩٣	٠.٣١٨	٠.٤٤٣	٠.٧٠٧	0.82	٠.٠٥	٠.١٦	٠.٨٩	٠.٠٧	7-
0.53	٠.٥١٧	٠.٠٩٢	٠.٢٠٣	٠.٤٦٩	0.67	٠.٠٨	٠.٢٧	٠.٧٤	٠.٠١	8-
0.87	٠.١٢٣	٠.٢٤٨	٠.٣٢٣	٠.٨٣٠	0.88	٠.٠٣	٠.٠٧	٠.٩٠	٠.٢٦	9-
0.45	٠.١٥٨	٠.٦٥٢	٠.٠٠٣	٠.٠٩٧	0.35	٠.٤٨	٠.١٦	٠.٣٠	٠.٠٧	10-
0.75	٠.١٧٥	٠.٠٦٥	٠.٠٤٧	٠.٨٤٨	0.28	٠.٢٥	٠.٣٥	٠.٢٠	٠.٢٤	11-
0.79	٠.٠٠٨	٠.١٩٧	٠.١٤١	٠.٨٥٨	0.48	٠.٠٣	٠.٠٨	٠.٦٨	٠.١٣	12-
0.74	٠.٤٩٥	٠.١٢٤	٠.٤٤٦	.533	0.77	٠.٠٧	٠.٣٢	٠.٨١	٠.١٢	13-
0.53	٠.٠٢٠	٠.٠٢١	٠.٦٠٣	٠.٤١٧	0.54	٠.٣٢	٠.٢٩	٠.٤٩	٠.٣٥	14-
0.64	٠.١٨٩	٠.٣١٠	٠.٦٧٩	٠.٢٢٢	0.85	٠.٢٧	٠.٣١	٠.٣٠	٠.٧٧	15-
0.68	٠.٦٠٩	٠.٠٤١	٠.٤٦٠	٠.٣٠٩	0.69	٠.١٣	٠.٢٦	٠.٧٣	٠.٢٨	16-
0.78	٠.٠١٠	٠.٨١٦	٠.٢٦٦	٠.٢٢٩	0.77	٠.٤٣	٠.٤٥	٠.٥٧	٠.٢٦	17-
0.62	٠.٤٣٠	٠.٠٩٢	٠.٤١٥	٠.٥٠٧	0.91	٠.٢٦	٠.١٤	٠.٨٧	٠.٢٦	18-
0.79	٠.١٢٨	٠.٨٢٢	٠.٠٨٠	٠.٣٠٢	0.78	٠.٥٤	٠.٤٠	٠.٥٦	٠.١٣	19-
0.57	٠.٠٧٢	٠.٢٧٨	٠.٢٩٢	٠.٦٣٤	0.83	٠.١٢	٠.٢٣	٠.٣٣	٠.٨١	20-
0.72	٠.١٢١	٠.٣٦٤	٠.٦٢٤	٠.٤٣٤	0.74	٠.٦١	٠.١٤	٠.٥٩	٠.٠٣	21-
1.11	٠.٠٧٤	٠.٧٦٧	٠.٤٤٨	٠.٥٧٠	0.84	٠.٢٩	٠.٥٦	٠.٣١	٠.٥٩	22-
0.67	٠.٢٦٦	٠.١١٤	٠.٦٧٦	٠.٣٧٢	0.64	٠.١١	٠.٠٣	٠.٧٧	٠.٢٠	23-
0.98	٠.٢٥٥	٠.٢٣٨	٠.٣٢٦	٠.٨٧١	0.81	٠.٢١	٠.٤٣	٠.٢٢	٠.٧٣	24-
0.48	٠.٢٥٣	٠.٢٤٠	٠.٠٢١	٠.٥٩٩	0.55	٠.٠٥	٠.٦٤	٠.٢٢	٠.٣٠	25-
0.55	٠.٢٤١	٠.١٣٢	٠.٤٤٨	.525	0.89	٠.٠٤	٠.٤٩	٠.٥٥	٠.٥٩	26-
0.82	٠.٠٣٢	٠.٠٤٦	٠.٤٣٠	٠.٧٩٦	0.89	٠.٢٢	٠.٠٧	٠.٨٥	٠.٣٤	27-
0.38	٠.٢١٤	٠.٢٩٤	٠.٥٠٢	٠.٠١٢	0.75	٠.٠٤	٠.٨٤	٠.١١	٠.١٨	28-
0.74	٠.١٩٦	٠.٢٠٤	٠.٧٢٩	٠.٣٥٩	0.71	٠.٢٧	٠.١٦	٠.٧٢	٠.٣٢	29-

Follow Table (8)
Factors nominated from the general analysis and the implications of each term on the factor before recycling

التشبعات لكل عبارة على العامل بعد التدوير					التشبعات لكل عبارة على العامل قبل التدوير					
اشتراكيات	٤	٣	٢	١	اشتراكيات	٤	٣	٢	١	العبارات
0.68	٠.٢٨٨	٠.٣٥٧	٠.٥٧١	٠.٣٧٩	0.68	٠.٠١	٠.٠٧	٠.٧٣	٠.٣٨	30-
0.78	٠.٠٩٠	٠.٠٠٨	٠.٣٥٨	٠.٨٠٤	0.86	٠.١٨	٠.١٢	٠.٨١	٠.٤٠	31-
0.82	٠.٠٨٣	٠.٠٢٨	٠.٠٢٧	٠.٩٠٣	0.92	٠.٠٣	٠.٠٢	٠.٧٠	٠.٦٦	32-
0.83	٠.٠٠٥	٠.٠٧٣	٠.١١٣	٠.٩٠٥	0.83	٠.٠٨	٠.٠٤	٠.٦٠	٠.٦٨	33-
0.82	٠.٥٢٥	٠.٢٩٠	٠.٤٨٧	٠.٤٧٩	0.86	٠.١٧	٠.١١	٠.٩٠	٠.١٣	34-
0.60	٠.٣١٣	٠.١٧١	٠.٥٤١	٠.٤٣٤	0.73	٠.١٤	٠.١٠	٠.٧٩	٠.٢٩	35-
0.66	-.043	.698	-.347	-.240	0.12	0.22	0.12	0.21	0.12	36-
0.49	.120	.542	.420	-.118	0.23	0.20	0.13	0.31	0.29	37-
0.53	.567	-.111	.194	.401	0.74	0.03	0.08	0.83	0.22	38-
0.56	.590	-.072	-.155	.431	0.32	0.05	0.18	0.37	0.39	39-
0.66	.089	.766	.270	.005	0.31	0.20	0.05	0.33	0.40	40-
0.68	.597	.484	.310	-.049	0.69	0.36	0.46	0.57	0.16	41-
0.54	.391	.575	-.235	.054	0.16	0.15	0.12	0.14	0.33	42-
0.61	.227	.645	-.060	.383	0.15	0.22	0.09	0.29	0.11	43-
0.42	-.081	.516	-.391	.059	0.61	0.38	0.61	0.27	0.16	44-
0.80	٠.٦٨٨	-.466	.337	-.066	0.27	0.26	0.10	0.08	0.44	45-
0.71	٠.٨٢٠	.202	-.038	.058	0.57	0.62	0.41	0.15	0.01	46-
0.56	.685	.230	-.119	-.179	0.12	0.00	0.25	0.15	0.19	47-
0.91	.899	.161	-.101	-.259	0.46	0.02	0.00	0.06	0.68	48-
0.82	.573	-.332	٠.٦٢٤	.004	0.30	0.49	0.21	0.09	0.13	49-
0.80	٠٥٦٤	.118	-.046	.077	0.17	0.02	0.21	0.23	0.28	50-
0.51	.579	.418	-.026	.005	0.75	0.12	0.48	0.71	0.05	51-
	7.14	8.21	7.47	11.99		3.12	4.50	15.45	6.59	Root
	13%	14%	13%	21%		5%	8%	27%	12%	The ratio

Table (8) shows the global matrix of the candidate words in question, the values of test assays on factors, the underlying root of the factors extracted, and the variance of each factor for the total variance of the matrix, before and after orthogonal rotation.

Discussion of results

The researchers based their discussion and interpretation of the factors extracted after orthogonal rotation on the following conditions:

1- Exclude the factor that is complex and difficult to name it.
2- Accepting the worker whose underlying root is true ... and more.
3- Accepting the worker who satisfies three or more functional tests.
4- Accepting the tests that are saturation on the value of (± 0.5) and more.
5. The test shall not be saturated with a high and high saturated only on one factor only.

The factors derived from the above considerations are explained below.

1 - Interpretation of the first factor:

Table (9)
Exhaustive tests on the first factor of higher saturation to less saturation

saturation	Phrase	M	saturation	Phrase	M
0.570	I have a deep inner sense of duty towards the coach and the team	21	0.745	The inside view is the most accurate in the crucial positions of the game.	1
0.871	I care about the opposite information to me	23	0.822	I feel ashamed and shy away from justifying my position in the game	5
0.599	I preserve my personality and avoid any contradiction in my experience or beliefs and defend them.	24	0.707	I have a positive look at how I play	6
0.525	The player's past is a pointer to the present	5	0.830	Internal opinion is the solution in case of insufficient initial guidance from the trainer.	8
0.796	I have a tendency to prefer information that confirms my prejudices	26	0.848	I am more impressed by the coach's opinion of any other opinion in the game	10
0.804	I have strong arguments to defend my beliefs	30	0.858	I am looking for an explanation of the information that is consistent with my point of view	11

Follow Table (9)
Exhaustive tests on the first factor of higher saturation to less saturation

saturation	Phrase	M	saturation	Phrase	M
0.903	The loss or gain before the start of the game resulted in my inner feeling	31	.533	I reject counter arguments to justify an error	12
0.905	I accept arguments that support a conclusion consistent with our values, beliefs and previous knowledge	32	0.507	Sort the tasks in the game through my memory	17
			0.634	I have a point of view in my personal beliefs	19

It is clear from the table that the highest saturation is 0.905 and it accepts arguments that support a conclusion consistent with our values, beliefs, and previous knowledge (0.903). It concluded the loss or gain before the game started from my inner sense. The third (0.87) The first is the "beliefs" where the highest saturation accept the arguments that support a conclusion consistent with our values and our beliefs and our previous knowledge and the highest saturation (0.905) and then he concluded the loss or gain before the start of the game of my sense of the internal so interpreted the researcher this factor in the name of beliefs.

2- Interpretation of the second factor:

Table (10)
Tests on the second factor from the highest saturation to less saturation

saturation	Phrase	M	Saturation	Phrase	M
0.502	Actual responses are improved by way of explanation.	27	0.828	I feel confident in the game	4
0.729	I try to confirm my assumptions do not deny them.	28	0.603	I have the ability to understand things from small data	13

Follow Table (10)
Tests on the second factor from the highest saturation to less saturation

saturation	Phrase	M	Saturation	Phrase	M
0.571	I have the information to match my expectations	29	0.679	A lot of information about the subject lost time and the player loses his concentration	14
0.541	I receive and retrieve information that matches my expectations quickly.	34	0.624	I always lose because of ignoring information related to my competitors	20
			0.676	I have the ability to make decisions with simple information.	22

It is clear from the table that the highest saturation is (0.828) and I feel full confidence in the game and the second (0.679), which is a lot of information on the subject is wasting time and lose the concentration and third (0.676) ability to make decisions with simple information. The researchers interpreted the second factor, Knowledge ", where the highest saturation I feel full confidence in the game is the highest saturation (0.828) and then followed by a lot of information on the subject lost time and lose the player's focus so interpreted the researchers this factor in the name of beliefs.

3 - Interpretation of the third factor:

Table (11)
Tests on the third factor of the highest saturation to less saturation

Saturation	Phrase	M	Saturation	Phrase	M
.542	Test the good player to be in games	36	0.855	I want to give a positive picture of myself to my team	2

Follow Table (11)
Tests on the third factor of the highest saturation to less saturation

Saturation	Phrase	M	Saturation	Phrase	M
.766	The information alone in the game is not enough when analyzing it is important to interpret this information.	39	0.652	My thinking is always accompanied by excitement	9
.575	You have skills in defending your point of view that connects to reasons that all players do not understand	41	0.816	I care about the public opinion even if the result is unsatisfactory	16
.645	I can control the events of the match for my benefit.	42	0.822	Everyone watching me feels that I have a high ability to maintain my focus throughout the game	18
.516	I feel full responsibility for my colleagues	43	.698	Searching for the causes of defeat is just a justification for the error	35

It is clear from the table that the highest saturation is (0.855) in the desire to provide a positive image of myself in front of my team and the second (0.822) and I feel that everyone has a high ability to maintain the focus of the length of the game. The result is unsatisfactory. The researchers interpreted the third factor, "the overstatement", as the highest saturation in the desire to provide a positive image of myself to my team and the highest saturation and then followed it and it feels everyone who sees me to have a high ability to maintain the concentration of the length of the game so the researchers interpreted this factor In the name of overestimation.

4 - Interpretation of the fourth factor:

Table (12)
The tests on the fourth factor of the highest saturation to less saturation

Saturation	Phrase	M	Saturation	Phrase	M
0.688	An individual's assessment of a logical information is based on his belief in the validity or error of the result.	44	0.531	I have the ability to conclude our judgment on how one event affects another	3
0.820	The effect of circumstances on the personality of the players changes the behavior of different situations.	45	0.517	A player's level can be assessed by the team to which he belongs	7
.685	I feel responsible for the team and this is one of the reasons for success	46	0.609	My ability to pay attention to the connection between different words is a pre-empirical conclusion	15
.899	The failures occur when I give up my responsibility for the team	47	0.525	Matches and past results are always expected to be repeated at present	33
.573	Interpretation of the ambiguous evidence supports my current position in decision-making	48	.567	The loss before the start of the match concluded from the evidence I see.	37
0.564	You can rely more on your first information	49	.590	Focusing on the behaviors of others gives a clear explanation of their personality	38
.579	I have the ability to see links that can not be seen between a set of data	50	.597	Interpretation of ambiguous information serves the interests of the team	40

It is clear from the table that the highest saturation of (899) failures occur when I relinquish my responsibility for the team and the second (0.820) the effect of the circumstances on the personality of the players change the behavior of different positions and the third (0.688) assessment of the individual to a logical information based on his belief in the validity or error The second factor is interpreted as the "imaginary link" where the highest saturation occurs when I abandon my responsibility for the team which is the highest saturation (0.820) and then the effect of the conditions on the players' personality changes the behavior of the different positions. The imaginary connection.

Extractions: In light of the objective of the research and in light of the statistical results of the research it is clear that

1. Building a scale through which to identify the athletes' biased bias

2- The scale was built and calibrated on the players of national teams and contains 50 words all express the bias of the athletes

3 - The measure of the critical bias of the proposed athletes enjoys a high degree of honesty transactions (sincerity of the arbitrators - the honesty of internal consistency - public honesty)

4- The scale has a high stability coefficient using the alpha coefficient Kronbach.

5- The proposed scale The coach can know the player's preconceived bias before the game starts and thus the ability to deal with the player by providing him with knowledge, data and information.

6. Correction of the scale of bias The five-point scale of the staging. The scores set by the player are collected on all the terms. The maximum score is 250 degrees and the minimum score is 50 degrees.

7- Over 85% of the equivalent of 213 degrees and above indicates (excessive affirmative bias of the athlete)

8- From 65% to less than 85% with a level of 163 to 212 degrees (high confirmation bias for athletes)

9- From 45% to less than 65% (113 to 162 degrees)

10- Less 45%, equivalent to 112 degrees, indicates (an undetermined affirmative bias for the athlete)

11- It is also known to researchers that the words that were formulated in the construction of the measure of critical bias of the athletes have dealt with most aspects that may be exposed to the sport.

Recommendations:

In light of the research sample and results, the researchers recommend:

1. It is necessary to pay attention to the application of the measure of compulsory bias on a regular basis to athletes

In general and on national teams in particular

2- Attention to the work of training sessions for psychological preparation and how to deal with the psychological psychological

In different competitive positions for the players in the sports field

3- Conduct more applied research in the field of psychological measurement of athletes.

references :

1- Ariely, D. (2008). Predictably irrational: The hidden forces that shape our decisions. New York, NY: HarperCollins.

2- Baron, J. (2007). Thinking and deciding (4th ed.). New York, NY: Cambridge University Press.

3- Baron ،Jonathan (2000)، Thinking and deciding (Edition3rd) ،New York: Cambridge University Press.

4- Darley, John M.; Gross, Paget H. (2000), "A Hypothesis-Confirming Bias in Labelling Effects", in Stangor, Charles, Stereotypes and prejudice: essential readings, Psychology Press.

5- Hastie, Reid; Park, Bernadette (2005), "The Relationship Between Memory and Judgment Depends on Whether the Judgment Task is Memory-Based or On-Line", in Hamilton, David L., Social cognition: key readings, New

York: Psychology Press, , ISBN 0-86377-591-8, OCLC 55078722

6- Kahneman ،D.؛Tversky ، A. (1972). "Subjective probability: A judgment of representativeness". Cognitive Psychology.

7- Nickerson ،Raymond S. (June 1998). "Confirmation Bias: A Ubiquitous Phenomenon in Many Guises". *Review of General* Psychology. 2 (2):

8- Redelmeir ،D. A.؛Tversky ، Amos (1996) ،"On the belief that arthritis pain is related to the weather"، Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences، 93 (7): 2895–2896، doi:10.1073/pnas.93.7.2895 via Kunda 1999,

9- Stanovich ،K. E.؛ West, R. F.؛Toplak, M. E. (5 August 2013). "Myside Bias, Rational Thinking, and Intelligence". Current Directions in Psychological Science. 22 (4): 259–264. doi:10.1177/0963721413480174